REMARKS

Claim 1 is amended herein and claim 10 is canceled. Support for the amendment to claim 1 can be found in the specification on page 14, lines 14-18. Hence no issues of new matter are presented. Upon entry of the amendment, claims 1-9 and 11-18 will be all the claims pending in the application.

I.   Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Kausch et al in view of Okamura et al '677.

Kausch et al is relied on for the teaching of a polarizer having a dichroic polarizer and a reflective polarizer with the transmission axis of each coinciding with each other. The Examiner recognizes the Kausch et al does not teach a dichroic polarizer having transmittance and a polarizing coefficient within the recited ranges. To remedy this deficiency the Examiner relies upon Okamura et al '677 for the disclosure of a dichroic polarizer having transmittance and a polarizing coefficient within the recited ranges.

Applicants respectfully submit that the cited references do not teach or suggest, alone or in combination, all of the elements of the presently claimed invention. Specifically, the references do not teach or suggest the luminous correction polarizing coefficient [P(P,Y)] of 90% or more as recited in claim 1, as amended.

In the comparative example of Kausch et al, an optical polarizer having a transmittance of 83.5% and a Q value $(=\ln(T_{ext})/\ln(T_{trans}))$ of 17 is disclosed. Accordingly, $\ln(T_{ext})/\ln(0835)$ is 17, and T_{ext} is obtained as 4.7%. When these values are substituted into equations (8a) and (8b)

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of the present specification, wherein $T_{trans} = T(P,T)(\lambda)$ and $T_{ext} = T(P,E)(\lambda)$ by definition one, obtains $T(P, //)(\lambda)$ of 35.0% and $T(P, \perp)(\lambda)$ of 3.9%.

Assuming $T(P, //)(\lambda)$ is nearly equal to $Y(P, //)(\lambda)$ and $T(P, \perp)(\lambda)$ nearly equal to $Y(P, \perp)(\lambda)$, $P(P, y)$ is obtained as 89.4% from equation (9) of the present specification.

Similarly, $P(P,y)$ of the polarizer disclosed in Example 1 of Kausch et al is 80.5%.

In view of the above, Kausch et al only discloses a polarizer having a luminous correction polarizer coefficient $[P(P,Y)]$ of at most 89.4%. Therefore, Kausch et al does not teach the polarizer of the present invention.

Furthermore, while Kausch et al discloses an optical polarizer including a dichroic polarizer and a reflective polarizer with a high transmission of light with second, orthogonal polarization, Kausch et al does not teach any method of improving the luminous correction polarizing coefficient. That is, Kausch et al is silent about a dichroic polarizer used for improving the luminous correction polarizing coefficient as in the present application, rather, Example 1 of Kausch et al, involves only a lower luminous correction polarizing coefficient than that of the comparative example.

It is true that Okamura et al discloses a dichroic polarizer similar to that used in the present invention. However, there is no teaching or suggestion within the references that would motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the references and modify the polarizer taught by Kausch et al with a reasonable expectation of achieving the claimed invention. It has not been established on this record that the prior art suggests the desirability of modifying or combining the disclosures of the prior art. The fact that references can be combined or modified

is not sufficient to establish *prima facie* obviousness. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Accordingly, even if Kausch et al discloses an optical polarizer including a dichroic polarizer and a reflective polarizer, Kausch et al does not provide an enabling disclosure for how to improve the luminous correction polarizing coefficient. Further there is no suggestion in either reference to use a dichroic polarizer as taught by Okamura et al. Thus, the combination of Kausch et al and Okamura et al is based upon improper hindsight reasoning.

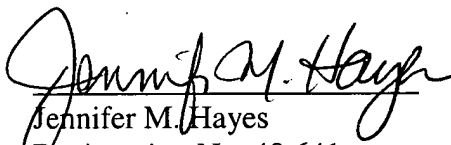Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

II.   Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue

Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any

overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE
Date: December 30, 2002

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APPENDIX

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 10 is canceled.

The claims are amended as follows:

A polarizer comprising a reflection type polarizer and a dichroic polarizer, each of which is placed so that polarizing transmission axes of said reflection type polarizer and said dichroic polarizer are coincident with each other on the same optical path, wherein the dichroic polarizer has a transmittance [T(AP)(λ)] of about 44% or more and a polarizing coefficient [P(AP)(λ)] of about 50.0% or more, and the polarizer has a luminous correction polarizing coefficient [P(P,Y)] of 90% or more.